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The upper outer corners on both sides of the mask are somewhat damaged, but enough remains on the left side to show that this corner was originally pierced. There was probably a corresponding hole in the opposite corner, and it is not unlikely that these served to receive the ends of a cord which passed around the back of the head and held the mask in place. Whether this mask was worn in life and what purpose it served, or whether it was a funeral object pure and simple, I am not able to determine

BOOK REVIEW

Report of Field Work Carried on in the Muskingum, Scioto, and Ohio Valleys during the Season of 1896 for the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society. By Warren K. Moorehead. 8°, pp. 165-274.

This is only a report of field work carried on during the year 1896 under the auspices of the state society, and does not purport to give full details of the discoveries made, yet it contains many items of interest to the archeologist. It is true that a number, probably a majority, of the mounds explored yielded few, if any, important relics or remains; yet this negative evidence is of value, as it will assist in the future in making up the statistics of archeology, a work yet to be undertaken and on which important conclusions must be based. "Negative mounds," if we may use the term, are disappointing to the explorer, yet they have a bearing in the study of archeology which should not be ignored. Mr Moorehead's examination of these minor works and hitherto overlooked monuments is therefore to be commended, as without this seemingly fruitless labor the archeological survey of Ohio can never be complete. Some of the mounds were more fruitful, and although yielding no decidedly new types, have added something to our knowledge of the archeology of that state.

However, in judging of Mr Moorehead's work, we must bear in mind that the primary object he had in view in making these explorations was to obtain data for an archeological map of Ohio which he is preparing, the opening of mounds being incidental thereto.

The groups and separate monuments located up to January 30, 1897, which will require characters on the map, amount to 2,843, representing about 6,500 individual monuments. An in-

teresting item inserted by Mr Moorehead as forming the basis of this estimate is the average number of individual monuments to the groups of the different sections. For example, in the Scioto valley the average is $4\frac{1}{2}$; in Muskingum valley, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Great Miami, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Little Miami, 2; Brush creek, 2, and along the Ohio from Steubenville to Cincinnati, $1\frac{1}{2}$. Every county in the state is represented in the list, the number varying from 231 in Ross to 1 in Logan, Shelby, and some other counties. As the map is to be of sufficient size to allow the insertion of appropriate emblems for the several groups, it will form a valuable basis for future archeologic work in the state. It is therefore to be hoped that Mr Moorehead will receive such aid and encouragement as will enable him to complete this important work according to the plan proposed.

It may not be amiss to suggest that photographs of mounds and other ancient works are as a rule of comparatively little value to the archeologist; ground plans, especially of groups; drawings, if carefully made, and vertical sections convey more information to the reader.

CYRUS THOMAS.

HOME OF THE TROGLODYTES.—In the Douai version of the Old Testament, II Paralipomenon, XII, 2-3, we read how Roboam, King of Judah, was attacked by Senac, King of Egypt, accompanied by "people out of Egypt, to wit, Libyans and Troglodytes and Ethiopians." This dates from 1609. In the version published under King James, the same passage reads: "The Lubims, the Sukkiims, and the Ethiopians." (II Chronicles, XII, 3.)

It is interesting to learn on biblical authority the home of the Troglodytes. The occurrence of this name for cave-dwellers at so early a period need not excite surprise, for Herodotus mentions Troglodytes, and Pliny wrote: "Crates of Pergamus saith likewise that the Troglodytes above Ethiopia be swifter than horses." (Holland's translation, London, 1634.)

H. CARRINGTON BOLTON.